The Bombay Gazette,

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A. COTTIER.
Bombay, 28th May 1862.

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AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Ruthieton & Co.'s Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE NABEALWALLA, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 1 is furnished—3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—2 in Grant Road.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—

12 reels	¼ inch.	
12 ,,	½ ,,	
12 ,,	¾ ,,	
12 ,,	1¼ ,,	Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. COUPLAND, Esq., proceeding to England.

A very fine Grey Arab Horse	14	2.	
A very blood Bay Arab	14	3.	
A Chesnut Galloway	14	1.	
A Roan Arab Pony (very blood)			
A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,			

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE.
Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigouls	,,	2	8 ,,
Asparagus	,,	2	10 ,,
Black Pudding	,,	2	10 ,,
Do. with Truffles	,,	3	8 ,,
Haricots Verts	,,	1	8 ,,
Julienne Soup	,,	2	4 ,,
Do.	,,	1	6 ½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffled	,,	4	4 ,,
Do. Snipes	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Larks	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Seal	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Hare	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Fowl	,,	3	4 ,,
Green Peas	,,	1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	,,	2	8 ,,
Do. with Truffles	,,	3	8 ,,
Truffles	,,	9	0 ,,
Harricots Flageolets	,,	3	8 ,,
Salmon in Oil	,,	3	8 ,,

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street Bombay.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

		Rs.	As.
Home News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Saturday Review	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Bell's Life	April 20 & 27, & May 4	1	14
Navaland Military Gazette	April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Weekly Dispatch	April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News	April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal	May 1	0	8
Evening May	April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of sudden or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels, and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, make it equally worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 As. per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY JUNE 2nd, another Grand Display of Equestrian Feats.

TUESDAY, June 3rd, by particular desire, a select Representation will be given for the Parsee and Native Ladies.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th. Benefit of Mr. BUCKLEY. Upon which occasion an entire change of Performances will be given.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.
No ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st June next, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is requested.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company resident in those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FREBE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & A. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 2nd June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Oredits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 2 1.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Oentral Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Bombay Baroda Nerigaum Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 1,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. ann. 400 p. sh.	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,300	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36		106½
,, Loan 1842-43		} 95½
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113½ to 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	2s.	6d.
,, (Seeds)	£1	5s.	0d. nominal.		
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	5s.	0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	2s.	6d.
To Hull	£2	0s.	0d.		
To China	No offers.				
To Clyde	Do.				

PRICES CURRENT (May 31st, 1862).

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 232 to 233
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,, 235 to 240
New Oomrawuttee	,, 218 to 220
New Compta,	,, 224 to 225
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 289 to 290
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 205 to 210
New Varavul	,, 215 to 216
Khandeish	,, 200 to 205
New Ponnhee	,, 218 to 220
New Acote	,, 225 to 229
New Manglore	,, 218 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish at Rs.	6-5 to 6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33 nominal.
,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)	,, 27 to 28

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 1½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN REYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, SUBBATHOO, UMBALLAH, SIMLAH, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or at not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Banks as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so desired, transmit the First of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names is full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in London, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders of Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, *Manager,*) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDING,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed epositsfor 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers: { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 1 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 3 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand : also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names is full,)* and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 30	Futty Allum	Profrung	Juddah 28 March.
June 1	Dalhousie (s)	Edwards	Suez 15 and Aden 24 May.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 31 May.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat, 31st May.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from Suez and Aden—Passed the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* on the morning of the 28th May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
May 31	Albian	Thompson	Liverpool.
	Maid of the Sea	Standwood	Akyab.
	Hollywood	Deane	Teniorin.
	Gazelle	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.
June 1	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Suez.
	Tivoli	McPherson	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Futty Allum*, from Jeddah.—34 natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from Suez and Aden.—Mr. G. W. Mossop, Assistant Engineer ; 4 Non-Commissioned rank and file, 3 women, and 3 children Aden Police ; 3 followers 15th Regt. N. I. ; 65 followers, 19 women, and 14 children Bengineer's Department ; 17 followers, 9 women, and 10 children Ordnance Department ; 1 follower Commissariat Department ; 1 follower Bazaar Department.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Captain Harpur ; Mr. and Mrs. Birtwood ; Mr. T. M. Pay, and several natives.

Per steamer *Phlox*, in Surat.—27 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Mr Forster, and 20 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mr. Ritchie, and 86 natives.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Joshua*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Gloriosa*, for Tuticorin.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Joodah and Hudoodah.

Futtay Allum.—30 bags Ukelkura, 1 bag E. Teeth, 92 barrels Silarns, 1 bundle Ushanown, 1 bag Almonds, 100 bags Treasure, 1,080 bags Coffee, 416 bags Senna Leaves, 200 bags Bajuree, 8 bundles Old Gunny, 1 bag Sea-Shell, 8 packages (Earthen) Mugs, 1 package honey, 1 package Silk.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 31ST MAY 1862.

For London.

Burlington.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Moreyshire.—15 chests Chundroos, 20 cwt., Courjee Mowjee.

War Spirit.—68 packages Coffee, 81¼ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

For Liverpool.

Z.boah.—115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Tulla Mcrarjee: 115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Poonsee Veljee : 82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy : 65 bales Cotton 227½ cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Heerjee Bhimjee and Co. 50 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Gulla Govindjee ; 37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Lalchund Wootumchund ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Laldass Chubaldass : 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraj : 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. : 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dullichund Pudomsee.

Edith Byrne.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luxmidass Nurseee and Sons : 948 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Khimjee Viraram and Co. : 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dilshaw Manockjee ; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Merwanjee Sorabjee.

Pericles.—124 bales Cotton, 434 cwt., A. Bell & Co. *Viscount Canning.*—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Chance.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nasserwanjee Maneckjee ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Electra.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Kesoo Waga.

Lyra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. Stewart & Co.

Chevelier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Nil Gwynn.—411 packages Munjeet, 494¼ cwt., Nottemdas Teckchund.

Camperdown.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Sir Charles Napier.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Jetha Jairaz ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khetsee Tulsey ; 400 bags Sursee Seed, 600 cwt., Sanjee Heemraz and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Joshua.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co. : 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Coupland and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pallonjee Framjee ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Zulica.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Kesowjee Pitamber.

Rising Sun.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Khatow Khimjee ; 25 bales Wool, 70 cwt., Maneckjee Shapoorjee.

Dalhousie.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Fernandez ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. Steuart and Co.

Shard.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhai and Co.

Star of the South.—80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damoder Doongersee ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., A. H. Huschkie and Co.

Derjee.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co. : 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Loladher Vasonjee.

Campbell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedas Hunsraz : 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Matilda Aitching.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co. : 1 case Platedware, S. Trehjee and Co.

Swithamley.—580 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Nursee Gopaljee.

Monies.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. : 151 bales Cotton, 460½ cwt., Culiandas, Nusseewanjee.

Morning Light.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Ajmeer.—92 barrels Copra Oil, 267¾ cwt., 74 barrels Jingelly Seed Oil, 214½ cwt., Futta Moorarjee.

Virginia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cawasjee Manekjee.

Barbara.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 513 bundles Linseed, 256 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kesoo Waga.

W. Chandler.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy.

For New York.

Mogul.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Trebhowon Jugjeewon ; 250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

For Hull.

Union.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,718½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

For Singapore.

Wadiaul Rahuon.—2 packages Piece Goods, 72 corges, Mohmedally Cassumally.

For Calcutta.

Fort William.—500 bags Supaca, 69 cwt., 350 cwt. Sandlewood. Canjee Liladher ; 100 bags Brass Supaca, 115 cwt., Tricomjee Kesowjee ; 200 robins Coppra, 330 cwt., A. Lutiff Cadoo.

Gem of the Ocean.—10 bales Grey Shirtings, 500 pieces, W. Nicol and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarres, Shands—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
905 Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 10)
788 Mercy, Matthews—Wm. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162 Africa, Bowie,—T. Banner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1475 America, Finlay—Ralli Brothers & Co. (c. l. April 1)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. May 20)
038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1927 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1493 Broughton Hall, Bennison—Duplan & Co. (c. l. April 27)
039 Barbora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 10)
969 Campbell, Mcall—Schilick, Napier & Co. (c. l. May 20)
241 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 10)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
895 Chowdler, Perkins—Edwards, Dickenson and Co. (c.l. April 28)
1040 Childwall, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
838 Dalkeith, Finnie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1104 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
666 Douglas Castle, Steel—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
1106 Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 22)
745 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1099 Grace Darling, Soares—M. N. Bhownugria. (c. l. April 7)
1206 John Line, Sawyer—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 31)
804 Joshua, W. Rattie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Foran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
881 Myra, Thompson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 22)
676 Matilda Aitching, Power—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. April 26)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
2377 Morning Light, Hughes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Wilkes—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10.)
853 Northern Bride, Browne—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
991 Pericles, Ferguharson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinmer—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee. (c. l. Apr. 23)
1370 Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.
739 Shemlamley, Wardell—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. April 30)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
800 Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1138 Tornado, H. Andy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
859 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 24)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 20)
703 William Chandler—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 10)
905 Zalenka, Riddell—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1305 Zoboth, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

800 Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 23)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1309 Bahar, G. S. Brooks.

FOR CHINA.

726 Kennington, Edwards—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1600 Orissa, A. Parish.

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtey Mombarack—Curseedass Veerdass (c. l. May 12)
763 Princess Soonamby, Boyd—Cursetjee Framjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutif (c. l. May 20)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

880 Thames, Latham—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

654 Glorioss, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 31)

FOR CALCUTTA.

848 Alice, Column—Remington & Co.
478 Asteriod, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut. (c. l. May 7)
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
691 Isle of Jura, Williams—Geddes, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 20)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia. (c. l. May 12)
495 Union, Jerrard—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shephard—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
859 Bassorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jeevraz Sazan.
Carlew, Nacoda.
938 Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.
2017 Crown Point, Knapp—W. Nicol & Co.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
Patel Bhaury, Nacoda.
Patel Hansraj, Nacoda.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Dennou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1009 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
Istamboli, W. N. Pole.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
Le Harchee, Nacoda—Jairam Sowjee.
511 Lady Rankine, Anderson—Jairaz Fazal & Co. (for sale)
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1140 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co. (in dock)
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Monjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Nathoo.
Nattie, Pinto—S. Sony & Co.
109 Nancy Hannah, Nicholson—M. H.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Saujee.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
540 Palembang, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
869 Regina,

drawn from these connections. Moreover, the great majority of these connections are along either the low line of the great secondary mains, or in localities at nearly the same level: all at localities where great use or wastage of water is most effective in reducing the hydraulic head at remote or high lying places. The Commissioners are aware that the designer of the Water Works, Mr. Conybeare, intended that the permanent service for Malabar Hill should be intermittent, and during the night only, when the enormous town consumption could be cut off, and the whole of the effective head be employed to throw water on to the hill. And this arrangement, when connections become general throughout the Town, must no doubt be adopted; but at present with the Town connections far from universal, the Commissioners think there should be no difficulty in supplying Malabar Hill on the constant system. Much difficulty is also experienced in obtaining sufficient water from the watering posts in high places. The item of waste to which the Commissioners now wish to draw your attention arises from defective cocks and pipes, the application, in suburban districts, of the water supply to the irrigation of gardens, the immoderate use of fountains or garden reservoirs the distribution of water from a house connection among neighbours, and carelessness in shutting the cocks. With a full knowledge of the inadequacy of the present main (even under the most favourable circumstances) to throw the maximum supply into the Town, and considering the rapidity with which house connections are now extending, the Commissioners consider it time that the greatest possible care should be exercised that the water brought into Bombay be distributed with sedulous economy. The Commissioners would therefore suggest that you proceed to organise such a system of house to house inspection as shall be necessary under clauses 1, 2, 3, and 13 of the Private Service Bye-laws: and 2, 4, and 5 of the Pesathanes. The Commissioners also consider that measures should at once be taken to compel the use of the meters, of which there are numbers in store, as provided for by the Bye-laws."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours, Saturday, May 31st, 1862

BROACH.—Wind, S. W. clear but threatening during the night.

BULSAR.—N. W. moderate and cloudy.

CANNANORE.—W. E. moderate.

COCHIN.—Not received.

GALLE.—Easterly strong with heavy showers. Ther. 80

GOA.—Steady W. N. W. heavy clouds and drizzling rain.

KOLAFORE.—Variable for N. W.

KURRACHEE.—S. W. moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—West light with heavy fogs. Bar. 5-64, Ther. 64.

MADRAS.—Variable and cloudy. Ther. 80.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, Ther. 88.

SURAT.—Strong S. W. cloudy with lightning during the night, now fair.

At 9 hours, Sunday, 1st June 1862

BROACH.—S. W. moderate and cloudy.

BULSAR.—N. E. strong and heavy clouds

CANNANORE.—Not received.

COCHIN.—Not received.

GALLE.—Not received.

GOA.—Westerly light with partial clouds.

KOLAFORE.—N. W. steady.

KURRACHEE.—Not received.

MAHABLESHWAR.—West light and cloudy. Baro. 549 Ther. 64.

MADRAS.—Not received.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Not received.

SURAT.—S. W. strong and cloudy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 31st May 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

AN EXPERT SWINDLER.—A Marwaree, named Sookdeo Gopilall, who has lately swindled several Bhattia cloth merchants is at present undergoing his examination before the Magistrate on several charges of fraudulently inducing the prosecutors to deliver to him piece goods of different kinds.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution.

The following are the depositions of two of the prosecutors. Premjee Toolsedass deposed:—I am a piece goods merchant and reside in Vittulwaddy, outside the Fort. I have my shop in the 15th Bazar. On the 17th instant, a broker named Moolchund Bhimrai came to my shop with one Sookdeo Gopilall, whom he introduced to me as a merchant desirous of buying piece goods. I sold and delivered to him two bales of long cloth of the value of rupees 900. He again came on the 18th instant and bought 34 pieces of long cloth for Rs. 272 which I delivered to him. I believe these goods of Sookdeo Gopilall because he told me he was the agent of Bugmull Fozmull, who he said would pay for the goods. Being informed by Moolchund whom I have known for some years that the said Sookdeo was living with the Moonim of the firm of Bugmull Fozmull, I gave credit to the assertions of the said Sookdeo Gopilall. Within the last week I have frequently gone to the firm of Bugmull Fozmull to ask for payment of the price of the goods I had delivered to Sookdeo Gopilall but I was always put off with plausible excuses. On the 26th instant, I again went to the firm of Bugmull Fozmull to demand payment of my money when Nawalram, the Moonim of Bugmull, told me that Sookdeo Gopilall was a cheat, and that if he had bought any goods from me they were not bought on account of Bugmull. On enquiry I ascertained that Sookdeo had left Bombay by Railway train on the evening of the 26th instant. On enquiry I have further ascertained that some of the goods which I delivered to Sookdeo are now lying in the godown of one Ragowjee Anundjee where I yesterday saw and recognised them. The remainder of my goods, from information which I have received, I believe Sookdeo has taken away with him.

Morarjee Hemraz deposed.—I am a piece goods merchant and reside in Market Road, outside the Fort, where I also have my shop. About ten days ago, a broker named Moolchund came to my shop with one Sookdeo Gopilall, whom he introduced to me as a merchant desirous of buying piece goods. After some higgling I agreed to let him have one case of goods of the value of Rs. 500. He told me he was the agent of Bhagmull Fozmull, who he said would pay for the goods in eight days, according to the custom prevailing among piece goods merchants. Being informed by Moolchund whom I have known for some years that the said Sookdeo was living with the Moonim of the firm of Bagmull Fozmull, I gave credit to the assertions of the said Sookdeo Gopilall and delivered to him the goods which he took away with him. Three days ago I sent my man Bhimjee to the firm of Bagmull to ask for payment of Rs. 500, the price of goods I had delivered to Sookdeo, but he came back without the money. On the 26th instant, I went to the firm of Bagmull to demand payment of Rs. 500, when Sadoram and Nawalram, the Moonims of the firm, informed me that Sookdeo had absconded, and that he had taken with him my goods and also the goods of several other merchants, and that they the Moonims of the firm of Bagmull would not pay any money on account of the goods delivered to Sookdeo.

Ladowjee Iruinbhoy said:—I am a shroff and reside at Mandvee. I am the Moonim of the firm of Bhagmull Fozmull. I know Sookdeo Gopilall. I never employed or authorized him to purchase goods for or on account of my firm. If he represented himself to be so employed it was a false representation. Whilst in Bombay he used to take his meals with me.

The case stands adjourned for further investigation.

ASSAULT.—*John Ritch, William Brown, and Alexander Angus*, seamen, were charged with assaulting Baba Mahomed, a bumboatman. It appeared that about ten o'clock on Sunday night last the three prisoners came to the Apollo Pier and they got into the complainant's boat. On the complainant demanding the pay against the fare, they struck him on the right hand and then threw him and his comrade into the water. The men swam up to the Bunder, where they were pursued by the prisoners. A policeman then arrested the latter.

The first prisoner alleged in defence that the boatmen would not go with them on board without being paid the fare beforehand, whereupon he slapped the complainant and hope. The complainant and his comrade then jumped into the water and swam to the Bunder. The other prisoners had nothing to say.

The prisoners were found guilty and fined two rupees each.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—The same prisoners were convicted of assaulting policeman No. 977 while in the the execution of his duty. The policeman interfered to arrest them while they were assaulting the above complainant, and in doing so himself received a drubbing. Prisoners were fined three rupees each.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Frederick Andrew*, a seaman, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting and cutting and wounding Balla Shaik Mahomed.

It appeared that about ten o'clock on Sunday night last a row took place on the Apollo Pier between some European sailors and native bumboatmen. The prisoner wrenched the club from the hands of a policeman and struck complainant with it on the head. Complainant fell down insensible and was taken to the hospital where the wounds were dressed.

Prisoner alleged that he waived the club about to disperse the mob and accidentally struck the complainant.

Prisoner was found guilty and fined twenty rupees Ten rupees out of the fine were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

The same prisoner was fined three rupees for assaulting the policeman by forcibly snatching the club from his hand.

(BEFORE N. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*James Morris*, seaman of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Captain J. F. Bell, Master of the ship, said that this morning the prisoner refused to do duty saying he wanted to leave the ship. Prisoner behaved very well during the passage until the last week.

Prisoner alleged that he never refused to do duty. He only asked the Captain to let him go, because he did not like to be called son of a b—— and other bad names. He only said he wanted to see the Magistrate. He was ready to return to duty if the Magistrate wished him to do so.

HIS WORSHIP made an order for him to be sent on board.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—*Doming Gonsalvez*, a subordinate officer of the Customs department, was charged with having in his possession a bottle of cider, the bottle of ale, three seers of coffee, and a quarter seer of corn, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and with failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Police Constable No. 237 affirmed, that about two o'clock on Friday afternoon last, while on duty at the Custom-House Bunder, he saw a woman come out of the gates with two bottles under her arm and a tiffin basket on her head. She pointed out the prisoner as the person who gave these things to her. The tiffin basket contained a parcel of coffee and a parcel of corn, besides some cooked food.

Cooshee, woman, said that the prisoner gave her all these articles at the Custom-House and told her to take them home and give them to madam. She was a cooly and knew the prisoner's house. The last witness stopped her.

Mr. H. Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, said he knew the defendant as one of the Customs subordinates. Prisoner had no authority to take any of these articles in the course of his inspection. It is contrary to the Regulations.

Prisoner in defence alleged that he was an Inspector in the Custom-House and took these small quantities of coffee and corn after examining as presents from the owners. A friend gave him the bottle of beer as a present. He has gone to Goa. The bottle of cider was given him by a sepoy of the Custom-House to drink. He called

Hirji Dost Mahomed, who said he was employed in the Custom-House. He gave the bottle of cider to the prisoner. A Parsee gave it to him to drink, but as he (witness) was not in the habit of drinking liquors, he presented it to the prisoner.

His Worship said that the evidence against the prisoner was not clear, although there was suspicion against him. Prisoner was accordingly *discharged*.

TRESPASS.—*Frank Thompson*, a seaman, was charged with trespassing in the room of Mr. Chamber, on the Esplanade Road, and also with being drunk on Friday last. It appeared that the prosecutor is a First Class Engineer in the Indian Navy and resides in a house on the Esplanade Road. Adjoining his house is the house of an European woman of ill-repute, which is frequented by sailors who often create much disturbance there and annoy the neighbours. At about nine o'clock on Friday night prisoner was turned from the woman's room into Mr. Chamber's room and created a noise threatening to take revenge for a supposed wrong received by the woman. He was at this time in a state of intoxication and had a sheath knife in his hand. An European Constable was called and prisoner was given in custody.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to being drunk, but denied the other charge.

His Worship admonished the prisoner for his misbehaviour and fined him ten rupees.

AN INCORRIGIBLE ROGUE.—*Wittoo Syboo*, a Hindoo vagrant, who was convicted the other day of the charge of stealing a looking-glass and three tumblers of the value of Rs. 6-6 from the tent of Lieutenant W. R. Adams, of the 23rd Regiment N. I. I., and whose sentence was deferred to make enquiries regarding his previous convictions, was this day brought up and committed to stand his trial before the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. It appeared from the Jail Reports that prisoner had been *thirteen times* in the County Jail, and *ten times* in the House of Correction for various offences, principally larceny.

ROBBERY BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—Two Parsee brothers named Dorabjee Cowasjee and Shapoorjee Cowasjee, who keep a liquor-shop in the Market, were placed at the bar on a charge of having a quantity of silver and plated-ware in their possession, the property of Mr. D. L. Keenuelly of the Indian Navy, residing at Upper Colaba. The robbery in Mr. Kenuelly's house was committed on the night of the 7th March last, and has been traced out by Mr. Bailey, Constable of the Colaba Division, to have been perpetrated by two European soldiers who broke out from the House of Correction on the night of the 6th March last while undergoing the sentence of Court-Martial. It appears that a few days ago, Mr. Bailey intercepted a note given by one of the soldier prisoners to a private of the H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, who after the expiry of his sentence was leaving the House of Correction, telling him where to find a portion of Mr. Kennelly's silver plate. It was stated that the stolen property was buried under ground at a place opposite the Cooperage. Mr. Bailey immediately proceeded in search of the place and disinterred a box containing the silver knives and forks which was identified as Mr. Keunelly's property. Since then, the police has found a great quantity of the missing articles, among them the property found in the possession of the Parsee brothers. One of the soldiers, it appears, has confessed to Mr. Bailey that he had sold the stolen property to a Borah whose shop is situated close to the shop of the Parsee prisoners.

HIS WORSHIP ordered Mr. Bailey to bring up on a warrant from the House of Correction the two men who committed the robbery on Tuesday next when the case will be investigated. The Parsee prisoners were released on bail; they have retained Mr. Leathes for their defence.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

POONA, 30th *May* 1862.

AT the present time Poona is somewhat dull, most of the fashionables, that is those of them that can get away from the cares of office, are up at the Hills. The weather is much cooler than in Bombay, the nights and mornings being pleasant and for the time of year, cool.

There are a great many new buildings in the course of erection, and there are many other indications of the increase of the European population. The number of European troops in camp are large, there is a Battery of Artillery and the 103rd Regt. Fusiliers at Wanoree; and the 95th Regt. at Ghorpoorie, besides the Engineers. There have been some few cases of cholera in camp lately, but generally speaking the public health is satisfactory. Colonel Travers' departure for England has been felt very much by the soldiers who were in the habit of hearing him address them at the various religious meetings at the station, but we were pleased to find that a young gentleman, Lieutenant Jacobs, who delights to call himself a disciple of the Colonel's, has nobly stepped forward to advocate the good cause. He is evidently a good and earnest man, and we were very glad to see him taking so active a part in the good cause. About twelve months ago the Rev. Mr. Gell and some of the officers of the 95th Regiment succeeded in establishing a club or institute for the use of the non commissioned officers and men of the corps. This very excellent idea has been well carried out. A spare room in the Barracks has been appropriated for this purpose and fitted up with every requisite for the purpose intended. There are good comfortable seats and tables for the accommodation of the members, and an excellent Library well stored with books. The room is well lighted and everything about it betokens a degree of comfort and cheerfulness that does one's heart good to behold. In addition there is a separate room where there are several Bagatelle tables for the amusement of the members; and in one corner there is a shop where Coffee, Lemonade, and various edibles can be obtained. We were informed that there have never been less than two hundred members on the books of the Institute at one time, and it is expected that there will be a very considerable addition to its members, now that the monsoon is about setting in. While on the interesting subject of the improvement of the Army question, so far as regards the moral and spiritual condition of the men, their wives and families, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the very great satisfaction we feel as the great amount of good work, that is being done by the "Army Scripture Readers." These men are continually to be seen in the Hospital and Barracks speaking in an easy and pleasant way to the soldiers, and from their position in life are enabled to enter into the feelings of the men who confide in them very often when the chaplains from their more elevated standing cannot get at the true state of the men's minds. We are quite certain that much good has been and is still being done in a quiet and unpretending way by those humble followers of their Master. When next we write from here we hope that we shall be able to report that another Reader has been appointed to look after the spiritual wants of the Artillery and the Fusiliers at Wanoree. It is very gratifying to see the manner in which these humble men are received by the soldiers, and it is surely not too much to hope that good will result from it

KIRKEE, 31*st May* 1862.

THIS station has very much improved within the last six months; about that period we were obliged to speak very plainly as to the then existing state of things. Public journalists are frequently obliged to write on subjects, and to give expression to their candid views and opinions thereon, which often, to the casual observer, sound harsh and grating to the ear. But when necessity renders it incumbent upon them to lay bare and expose matters, which in their honest convictions they believe to be necessary, to redress, they are bound to perform their duties irrespective of any private feelings they may entertain on the subjects. At the time to which we refer we felt it to be our duty to make some very severe animadversions on things as they were at that time. At the present time, it is our pleasing duty to praise rather than censure the existing state of things. We are extremely glad to be enabled to report many favorable changes. The lines are most decidedly in better order than they were at that time, and many alterations and improvements have been effected which must add to the comforts of the men generally.

At the period to which we refer, we had to deplore the want of places in the lines where the men could go to in their spare hours. The Library and Reading-room at that time was a place that had nothing in it to indicate what it was, except in its name. Through the exertions of the Secretary to the "Soldiers' Library," Lieutenant Lempriere, the old library has undergone a most pleasing metamorphosis, the accommodation for the subscribers has been very considerably increased, the tables have been all covered with baize, and a comfortable desk has been provided and well supplied with writing materials, for the use of the members. The room is well lighted with reflecting lamps, and the whole aspect of the place, strikes one at once, as being that of comfort. This is indeed a pleasing change. There is also a Billiard-room being fitted up for the subscribers which will be a source of amusement to the men during the coming rains. All this is well, but there is something better still to chronicle, the spiritual condition of the men has not been lost sight of. Some few months ago a Scripture Reader in connection with the "Army Scripture Reader's Society," in London was appointed, to minister to the urgent requirements of the men of the Artillery and their wives and families. Mr. W. H. Reeves was very judiciously selected to fill this very important post, and from what we hear, and know, of him we feel assured that in the appointment of Mr. Reeves the committee could not have made a wiser selection. All persons conversant with the British Army in India are but too well aware, that the great barrier which stands in the way of improvement is intemperance, it is the great and prolific source from which flow almost every evil. It is indeed strange that officers in the service, either fail to perceive the full grasp and fatal vice that pervades all ranks of the Army under them, or if they do see it, fail to apply to it the remedies, or the means to eradicate the blasting influences engendered thereby. In this place about two months ago a Temperance Society was established, under very favorable auspices. At the first meeting Lieutenant Lempriere, commanding No. 4 Battery 18th Brigade R. A. set a very worthy example to his men by entering his own name first on the roll which was followed by that of another officer and a number of non-commissioned officers and men. Mr. Lempriere is the President of the Society, and one more worthy in every way to occupy that proud position could not have been found in the corps throughout India. On Thursday evening last the first "Tea party" as it was modestly called, took place, it was held at the President's own bungalow and was restricted to the members of the Society and a few civilians, who had been kindly invited to be present on this very interesting occasion. Amongst the visitors we had great and sincere pleasure in observing Mr. James Lindsay, Scripture Reader to the Bombay Garrison, who had been especially sent for from Bombay. Mr. Bailey, the Scripture Reader to H. M.'s 95th Regiment at Poona was likewise a guest, and of course Mr. Reeves was in attendance; besides several other gentlemen unconnected with the service. At the earnest request of the members, a nominal charge was made for tickets of admission; but the President took advantage of this arrangement to provide a most substantial repast consisting of Roast Turkeys, Ham, Tongues, Tarts, Pies and various other descriptions of pastry with a plentiful supply of Tea. After ample justice had been done to these substantial viands the tables were cleared of the *debris*, and were again replenished with a plentiful supply of rich cake and familiful biscuits, while an unlimited supply of Lemonade and Soda Water was kept up during the whole evening. The gallant President opened the business of the meeting in a very neat and appropriate address in which he told the men how delighted he was to see them enjoying themselves. He expatiated upon the advantages of total abstinence and depicted the evil results arising from the practices of intemperance, and concluded a very able and practical address by calling upon any of the members present to address the meeting or to read any papers that they might have prepared for the occasion. This invitation was responded to by several of the men who made some highly interesting statements. During the evening addresses were delivered by Mr. Lindsay, Mr Bailey, Mr. Reeves, Quarter Master Serjeant Reed, 95th Regt., and others. The whole of the speeches were good but Mr. Lindsay was the great attraction of the evening. He delivered an address replete with anecdote, experience, and vivid description of the evils resulting from intemperance, and the benefits accruing to the practice of sobriety. The address of Mr. Lindsay was one of the best that ever we heard delivered by that gentleman, and was received by his audience in a manner that proved that they fully appreciated what he said. The evening's entertainment concluding with passing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay for his visit, and to Lieutenant Lempriere for his kindness in presiding at, and his liberality in providing for, the entertainment of the evening. All parties left highly delighted with the manner in which they had spent the evening, and with the full determination that this the first social meeting of the society, should not be the last. We have little more to add than to express our fervent hope that God may be pleased to bless this movement amongst the Artillery, and that he will incline their hearts to listen unto them who go among them for the purpose of instilling into their minds the habit of sobriety and which rarely fail to lead, when properly applied, to higher and holier things.

POONA.

THE visitors to Mahableshwar are, we are informed, about to quit the Hills in the following order:—

Major General Hobson, Colonel Skinner, Judge Advocate General, Colonel Goodfellow, Engineers, and Major Macdonald on the 28th May, via Sattara.

Major General Hale, Commanding Poona Division, with his Staff, Major Wood, and Captain Bythell, on the 2nd June via Sattara.

The Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Matthew Sausse, on the 3rd June, via Sattara.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield and Staff, on the 5th June, via Wace.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., (who has recently paid a visit to Paunchgunny, with the ultimate view it is believed of utilizing the place as a sanitarium for the invalid soldiers of the Bombay Army), lady, and personal staff, on the 8th June, via Sattara, where they likewise purposes halting for some days, the guest of the Resident, subsequently proceeding on to Poona. Immediately on his arrival at the latter station, he will hold a levee and durbar.

Army Head Quarters Staff, on the 8th June, via Sattara.

The Lord Bishop and the Revd Mr. Goodhall on the 12th June, the former to Poona, and the latter to Sattara, which, it is said, will be very full of residents this season, many of the unemployed civil and military officers having engaged houses there. Amongst this number are, General Green, Colonel Margary, Major Adams, Captain Geach, and others.

The non-classified civil and military residents—and they are legion—any time before or after the deluge. —*Deccan Herald, May* 30.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—Tye combe Goondajee was arraigned before the Sessions Judge, Mr. T. A. Compton, on a charge of putting pounded glass in the bread of her husband for the purpose of killing him. She was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour.—*Observer, May* 31.

MAHADEO RAO Yeshwunt Purleekur, (called also Babasahib) one of the Sirdars of the Deccan, has been placed in charge of the Magistrate of Poona by the Judge, Mr. Compton. He is accused of having forged the name of Vishnoo Appajee, the Dewan of the late Mankeshwar, in proof of the payment of a sum of 5,000 rupees, as evidence in a civil suit. He has been bailed to the amount of 2,000 rupees.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear it is commonly reported that all Artillery officers on the staff are to be seconded.

This will cause the promotion of about twelve Field Lieutenants. Almost all the officers of the army just now are in a state of anxious suspense about their future destiny which the Government ought for very shame to put an end to. What has become of the postings?—*Delhi Gazette, May* 27.

WE understand that some correspondence of a highly suspicious, or seditious character from Mecca addressed to some of the residents of one of the large Mahomedan cities of Upper India has been intercepted by the authorities.—*Id.*

THERE is a report that Feroze Shah, who has hitherto successfully eluded the vigilance of Government, has escaped to Affghanistan, and is in Ahmed Jan's camp. —*Id.*

THERE has been a terrible hurricane at Goruckpore, attended with a disastrous accident. We are informed by a correspondent, "That a sudden and alarming hurricane passed over the station last night (20th May), which brought down one barrack killing four men of the regiment (H. M.'s 20th Regiment), and wounding others."

Another letter of the following day adds,—"The wounded men are doing well, poor fellows it was pitiable to hear their groans as they were taken away to the hospital on doolies. The four Sergeants and privates who were killed outright, were buried last evening, (the 21st.) If the storm had lasted, many more lives might have been lost. Many trees were blown down. The hurricane was something fearful. The soldiers have tents pitched to sleep in at nights, and are allowed to occupy the barracks in the day time, for all we know we may get some more storms. We have already had several this month."

This is a sad occurrence, men's lives sacrificed to a wicked parsimony, or else culpable negligence, that either will not afford buildings that are safe, or will not take the pains to see that the temporary buildings occupied by the men, are safe. We hope Sir Hugh Rose will cause a strict enquiry to be made, and that the blame is attachable any where, as we cannot help thinking it will be laid on the right person, and something else besides. We all remember the dreadful accident to the 51st at Loodiana. This is just the same sort of thing only not nearly so extensive. There can be no possible excuse for barracks, even though they are only temporary, being in an unsafe state. We understand every effort was made to render these barracks comfortable for the men, and repairs have been pretty constant. But the Executive Engineer, or whoever was in charge, ought most undoubtedly to have satisfied himself that the building was safe. The barracks at Loodiana fell, because it was said at the time, they had been built by an unprofessional man, an infantry officer, temporarily in the barrack department. But buildings erected by the P. W. D. have a constitutional tendency to come down with the run, at all events such is the general belief, which of course, being human, is liable to err. We have a shrewd suspicion, however, that if the Government want their Engineers to infuse a little of the principle of durability into their structure, they had better send them to the railway engineers, to get a lesson or two. We will be bound to say, we do not hear of railway station buildings toppling down on peoples' heads of their own accord, or even in a high wind. Probably this department, like another department we wot of, records such occurrences, under the category of "untowards circumstances" and there leaves the matter.—*Id.*

THE Intelligence from Central Asia, valuable as corroborating that furnished by our own correspondent, has further interest in that it seems to bring forward the Persians rather more to the front than they have yet been. Fully aware of the necessity of sifting the grain from the wheat and of the tendency to exaggerate, which must be guarded against in reading any news from so distant a quarter, it is folly to shut our eyes to facts, or to attempt to falsify them by incredulity.

Most other journals have been more ready than we to credit the interference of Persia in the present movement. We must confess, as time goes on, it does look more as if there were other actors than Ahmed Jan, and Dost Mahomed. At any rate the Government should communicate at once with the Shah's court, and ask the direct question. Meantime, we draw their attention to two points. It seems not unlikely that Ahmed Jan if not supported by Persia openly, will try to patch up the business in a treaty leaving him in possession of Furrah. How far the British Government may regard such an arrangement hostile to its interest we know not. The following from 'Ferrier' on the whole the best writer on Affghanistan is worth reading:—

"All ruined as it is, the town of Furrah is in a military point of view of great importance, and the tenacity of the Affghan Princes in disputing its possession prove the fact. Whoever holds it has one foot in Khalebar and the other in Herat, and commands the Northern entrance to Seestan.

"This position would become of extreme importance to the Persians and Russians if they ever determined on an offensive alliance to invade the British possessions in India."

Another point worthy of attention is a remark or two in Captain Green's late report on Khelat. He says:—

Before leaving this subject I could call the attention of Government to the advance of Persia towards Beloochistan in this direction. The Persians have now a force of 12,000 men and 12 guns (June 1860) under a Sertip stationed at Bunpore: from this they have outposts at Jalk and Sibb close to Pungpore. To the south-east they have possessed themselves of the province of Gaih and Kusserband, the latter a rich valley within forty miles of Kedj, and doubtless unless the British Government turn their serious attention in this direction they will gradually and silently creep on until at some future time when circumstances may lead to a rupture with Persia we shall hear of there being a Persian force at the marches of Kurrachee and the head of Gundava pass."

The reader must take the map to understand this properly.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE GOLD MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE parliamentary papers lately published on the gold regions of British Columbia contain in the most ample manner the extraordinary narratives from private sources regarding not only the abundance of gold, but the beauty of the country and healthfulness of the climate. The present document comprises the despatches from Governor Douglas from February, 1860, down to November last. The scenery is characterised as possessing the utmost variety, embracing every situation most of grandeur and softness, the soil is singularly prolific, the country finely watered with rivers and lakes, and the climate "one of the healthiest in the world." In winter the *minimum* temperature is zero, but that point is rarely reached, and the lakes have never been known to freeze, so the snow is not deep as to interrupt seriously the labour. The Chinese find the country highly attractive, and the Indians, unlike those in the neighbouring territory of the United States, manifest general loyalty and friendliness. Abundant signs exist of coal and other minerals, and of silver, platina, lead, &c., but these metals scarcely attract any attention. Masses of nearly pure virgin copper, it is said, have been found on the excavations made for mining purposes above Vale (a fort about 150 miles up the Fraser river) and valuable outcrops of coal occur on the Shimilkomeen river. The mining season commences in full force about the middle of April, and the districts known as Antler Creek and Cariboo are at present the grand centres. The yield to ordinary handwork is £10 per day, and permanent wages of £2 per day may be obtained by any number of men who chose to accept such a rate. At one claim, belonging to a man, named Ned Campbell, 900 ounces of gold were taken out in one week, 300 in the second, and 300 on the third, making a total of between £8,000 and £7,000 in three days. And this case was not an isolated one. "The traveller," says Governor Douglas, "who is prepared to encounter famine in its gauntest forms on his arrival at Cariboo is not a little astonished to find himself in the midst of luxury, sitting down every morning to fresh milk and eggs for breakfast, and to as good a dinner as can be seen in Victoria." Considerable progress had been effected in road-making, and the governor is desirous of being allowed a loan of £50,000 for the purpose. Meanwhile, he has resolved to raise one in the colony for £15,000 or £20,000—spend in works of this kind being of vital importance to its prosperity. The latest despatches announce that "the accounts from Cariboo are more satisfactory than ever."—*Manchester Weekly Times, April* 26.

FRANCE.

M. MIRÈS's declaration at the recent trial that he would tell the name of the person to whom he unduly gave 5,000,000f., has revived the strange rumours current some months since. An allegation of this kind, so long as it rests unexplained, hangs over almost everyone supposed to possess influence, as it would only be to such that a man like M. Mirès, engaged in so many speculations, would think it worth while to present a sum of 5,000,000f. If the affair come again before the Court of Appeal, and if every chance of acquittal be lost, the accused may then make what is called a clean breast of it. Apparently, there was some truth in this rumour, for the Court of Douai decreed the unequivocal restoration of Mirès to his previous position, and the prisoner was at once released, and will no doubt, be restored to the financial favour he formerly enjoyed Writing on Monday evening, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says:—"The unexpected news of the total and definite acquittal of Mirès—whereas he himself only asked for a new examination of his accounts—produced an immense sensation. The shares in the Caisse Generale des Chemins de Fers, which were quoted at 45f. on Saturday, sprung up to 70f. It is said that the Douai people, who in the course of the trial took a strong impression in Mirès' favour, have invested largely in these shares. I understand that Mirès has already arrived in Paris, and is surrounded by troops of friends who have confidence in him, and will aid him to recommence financial operations on a large scale. He has been upwards of 18 months in prison on what is now judicially recognised to have been on untenable accusations."—*Manchester Times, April* 26.

THE *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. Slidell that unless something desire should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Monday, says:—Thirty-six Bishops, nearly half of the total number in France, have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome, in compliance with the summons of the Pope. No impediments will be offered to them by the French Government.—*Id.*

STATISTICAL returns show that the consumption of meat in Paris from December to April (without taking into account the usual average diminution in Lent) has decreased by one-seventh. This is evidence of distress. —*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

NATIVE MAGISTRATES AND EUROPEAN SETTLERS.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, May* 21.)

THE time has come when the British can strengthen their hold, their supremacy, and their power on India, by the adoption of wise and generous measures.

Native Chiefs have been vested with Civil and Judicial powers within certain jurisdictions, and have thereby attained a degree of influence over the native subjects of the Crown who are subordinate, and amenable to their rule. How this novel system has worked, time and circumstances will reveal; but that it has worked well since its introduction by Lord Canning, for the last two years, there is no doubt; and the criterion by which we can judge of its results, is the extension of this privilege, (if it may be so called) to other chiefs of lesser note than those appointed at the first stage. By the nomination and installation of a new class of men to the position of Lawyers and Collectors, we have increased our capacity, as to whether the indulgence thus extended, will prove beneficial to the interests of the British Government and give us any extra force and power over the subjects under our sway; or whether privileges thus meted will receive a reversion of authority, in which case the British Government will have to grapple with fresh difficulties not easily to be surmounted. We will leave these questions to be solved at some other more convenient time, when the new method of administration shall have received sufficient trial to judge the advisability or undesirability of its continuance. We are to appearance, more powerful in India now, than we ever were. Nevertheless, our downfall may be short work. When it commences it will probably be rapid, and the world will wonder more at the suddenness with which our imminence Indian Empire may vanish, than it has done at the surprising conquest that we have achieved.

The cause of this precariousness is, that our power does not rest on actual strength, but on impression. Our whole real strength consists in the European regiments that are scattered over the vast space of subjugated India. That, and the Volunteer Rifle Corps, are the only portion of our soldiers whose hearts are with us, and whose constancy can be relied on in the hour of trial. All our native establishments, Military or Civil, are the followers of fortune; they serve us for their livelihood, and generally serve us well. From a sense of what is due to the hand that feeds them, which is one of the virtues the natives most extol, they may often display fidelity under trying circumstances instances of which have been evidenced in the rebellion of 1857-58; but in their inward feelings they partake more or less of the university disaffection which prevails against us, not from bad Government, but from natural and irresistible antipathy; and were the wind to change—to use a native expression—and to set in steadily against us, we could not expect that the sense of honour, although it might be splendid instances of devotion and attachment, would keep the mass on our side in opposition to the common feeling which, with one view, might for a time unite all India from one end to the other.

If these speculations are not devoid of foundation, they are useful in diverting our minds to the contemplation of the real nature of our power, and in preventing a delusive belief of its impregnability. Our greatest danger is not from a Russian aggression, but from the fading of the impression of our invincibility, from the minds of the native inhabitants of India. We have thus far pourtrayed the native character, and the feelings of our native subjects towards their governors—the Europeans.

The most obvious mode of strengthening our power in India would be by a large increase of our European force: but as we could not find funds for the consequent expense, that measure is impracticable; but the adoption of a wiser policy may not be undesirable.

The Europeans settled in India, and to these might be added generally the East Indians of mixed parentage, were never satisfied with the Company's Government. Well or ill-founded, they always attached to it the notion of monopoly and exclusion; they considered themselves comparatively discountenanced and unfavored; and always looked with desire to the substitution of the Queen's Government. For the contentment of this class, which, for the benefit of India, and the security of our Indian Empire, ought greatly to increase in numbers and importance the desire for the introduction of the Queen's Government has happily been realized.

How shall India be governed under the Queen's Government? what measures are necessary for securing the stability of our Indian Empire against foreign aggression; and how are we to meet the exigency that might possibly arise, are questions which occur to every statesman, to every journalist, and to every one interested in the welfare of British India.

A recent Resolution of the Supreme Government has authorized the several Local Governments to dispose of waste lands within their jurisdictions to parties wishing to purchase them, at certain rates. These lands may advantageously be allotted to Europeans and East Indians, who are anxious to settle in India, and at the Government (assumed) rates: without putting up the plots of ground to public auction. This grant may be confined to two conditions: *First*, that the applicant will render service to the British Government, whenever it is required: and *Secondly*, that the applicant will not maltreat his cultivators, tenants, or any of the peasantry residing within the limits of his farm or village. Certain laws and regulations may be framed for inflicting punishments on those who may be guilty of infringement of these conditions or stipulations.—Grants of land were formerly conferred on the soldiery, during the Sikh regiments, and on somewhat similar conditions as those stated above: and there is no valid cause why the same privileges could not be extended to our own class of people, the Europeans and East Indians. We have already conceded to the native landowners the privilege they desired of exercising authority over their tenants and cultivators and they can therefore have no plea for resisting the bestowal of grants in land to Europeans and East Indians. If the Christian settlers in India were to exercise a little discretion in dealing hospitably, mildly, and humanely with the peasantry that may be engaged by them, or who may reside within the proximity of their villages, we may secure the cooperation and assistance of even the common people, whenever their services are indispensably necessary. If we can populate India with loyal *Christian* subjects, in the proportion of one to every ten natives, we shall have established a power unparalleled in all feasible of a foreign invasion. We will go a step further, and add that all Civilians coming out to India, after having completed their service, may be made to colonize India when they retire from the Queen's service. We shall thus have Indian capital invested in the promotion of the welfare of British India; the revenues of India will be quadrupled; the products of India (such as are grown in it) will be found sufficient to meet the demands of the English Market; and the obligations of England to other foreign countries shall have vanished for ever. At present Indian Capital is absorbed in India—and not taken away to foreign countries. But we might be told that the climate of India will not permit Europeans to settle in it—to this query we would reply, that the climate of the Hills may be had recourse to in the insalubrious season of the year. We already perceive some signs of improvement in the Hills, the establishment of Breweries; the cultivation of Tea; and other occupations worthy of European enterprize, all betoken the dawn of a happy era when England shall call India her own, and when all attempts or even signs of foreign invasion shall be futile and almost impossible.

MR. LAING.

(*From the Englishman, May* 22.)

ALL India regrets as strongly as we believe the honourable gentleman himself does, the necessity which compells Mr. Laing to take his departure by the steamer of to-morrow, whilst yet in the full swing of his successful and most useful work. We believe it is his intention, notwithstanding the risk which every month of labour in India entails upon him to return to complete his task of financial re-organization at the commencement of the next cold season. Most sincerely hearting that it may be so, we yet greatly doubt it, and that apart from all consideration of health. There have been many indications, besides the notable one of the veto upon the Contracts Bill, that Mr Laing's judgment has been set at naught, and

the Mahomedans—he receives no bribe from those whose deliverance he seeks, and when he undertakes his mission how differently he proceeds to carry it out! Perhaps the lengthened period which has elapsed since the death of Peer Ghazee may account for the difficulty in missing him,—but it certainly does appear strange, that a process which has almost been reduced to a science in England, should in this country only be brought to a successful result by such an ordeal as forty days, passed in solitary fasting and prayer. The spirits in England must lie pretty near the surface, or else our Syud attached an unnecessary amount of importance to his task. Perhaps if he had procured a table and set to work *en regle*, he might have succeeded better. At all events no one can accuse him of irreverence, or of regarding with levity such a dreadful operation as establishing a communication with the spirits of the unseen world. It was reserved for the most Christian people under the sun, to render such intercourse a matter of every day occurrence, and to promulgate the doctrine, that you may converse with the spirits of Socrates or Confucius, at the moderate charge of one guinea. Again—look at the practical results which attended the temporary resurrection of Peer Ghazee:—a people saved from starvation, a flourishing district from desolation and ruin; while the devoted sacrifice of the medium himself forms a fitting conclusion to a story, which we will venture to place in comparison with anything which can be mentioned by the most ardent believer in spiritualism. We do not scruple to confess that we are not a little proud of our Sindee medium, and of the most recent addition to the spiritualistic history of our province. We regret him as a professor in the art in which his Christian imitator is but an ignorant dabbler, and we commend his claims to distinction with confidence to the believers in similar stories and marvels at home.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE THREE PANICS.

(From the Manchester Times, April 26.)

IN a shilling pamphlet of 150 pages Mr. Cobden, M.P., has described "an historical episode," formed of the three different war panics, which, in the course of only fourteen years, disturbed the equanimity and outraged the common sense of this country, and, after adding shamefully to the taxes of the people and perturbing the peaceful channels of commerce, simply gave us an opportunity of reflecting on the uselessness, as well as recklessness, of the expenditure, and the utter want of reason in the panics themselves. The first of these panics belongs to the years 1847 and 1848, the second to 1851, 1852, and 1853, and the third to 1859, 1860, and 1861; so that, while in magnitude they were, as we well know, quite up to the dignity of history, they are sufficiently recent in date to give to Mr. Cobden's chronicle much of the freshness of news. Of course, from the beginning to the end of the chapter, France is the great bugbear, with a little addenda, in the way of the Mason and Slidell *furore*, and to follow the tracings of the origin, the growth, and the final lull of each of the panics is as interesting, if not quite so exciting, as a sensation drama. These tragedies are nearly all that Mr. Cobden attempts. The facts themselves are full of argument, and the conclusion to which the last, as well as the first, of the three fits of folly leads was admirably stated by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, in 1861. "'Is not the time come,' said he, 'when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come, when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this must be, that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one power: but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. They are, in fact, depriving peace of half its advantages, and anticipating the emergency of war whenever they may be required.' And he thus proceeded to indicate (says Mr. Cobden) a practical policy to the civilised world. 'The true interest of Europe is to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the councils of every country (for that the public voice and mind, in the councils did not) would willingly propagate such a doctrine.'"

Though these panics hang so close together that the beginning of the first should be almost as fresh in our recollections as the end of the last, when Mr. Seward conceded all that our jurists had demanded, after France had assisted us to "sit" our troops for Canada; yet to very many readers the fact will be something as new as it is incontrovertible that it is not to Louis Napoleon but to Louis Philippe that the first serious effort to rival us at sea is due. Just as Spain, after many years of ignominy, has lately determined to emulate her former prowess, it was during the last eight years of the "Citizen King's" reign that the French dockyard extensions were projected, as solace, Mr. Cobden thinks, to the national pride after the wounds it had received in the diplomatic rupture which arose out of the Syrian dispute. The ball was kept up by a pamphlet of Prince Joinville, wherein he instituted a comparison between the navies of France and England, dwelling upon the superiority of the latter in this respect as the true secret of our strength and of his own country's weakness—and by the famous Wellington letter, which bears internal evidence that it was not only the production of a great man, whose powers had become impaired by age, but that, so far from being an answer to the Joinville pamphlet, it was never intended by its author to meet the public eye. The panic increased—and so, it seems, did likelihood—there seemed no probability of an end to the battle of the armaments, and it was not until that *vara avis*, a Frenchman named Smith, arrived one fine day on a visit to the English Smiths, that all the Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons became convinced—through his ambassador, the aforesaid Smith—that Louis Philippe had more to do in France than, and beyond that, under no circumstances, could he have afforded to take England under his benign protection. So ended panic number one. The second began with the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, when Louis Napoleon was re-elected President of the Republic, and continued, if anything, to increase in intensity, until 1853, when, instead of our shores being invaded by the French, the two nations became close allies to do battle for the Turks against Russia. We all remember how, during those two years, the militia were called out and drilled with an energy as great as if the safety of the country depended upon their being efficient soldiers in the shortest possible space of time; how it was so repeatedly asserted in high quarters that the French might land without difficulty at Dover—that each morning's paper was expected to record the event; and how the country became convinced that it had neither ships, nor seamen, nor soldiers, till, after it had borne the brunt of the most expensive war, it found itself as strong or stronger for war, by land or sea, than it had ever been before. The third panic took the form of building ships to be afterwards abandoned as useless, and erecting fortifications powerless either for defence or offence, and all the expenditure and agitation has just landed us at the conclusion that experiments at Shoeburyness must decide the construction of our fleet.

We are very inapt scholars if we have not by this time been taught that it is not convulsively, but steadily and thoughtfully, that a nation should arm itself, if it wishes to be well armed, and without paying more for the tar than the ship itself is worth. Surely the absurdity of being so fearfully distrustful of France is by this time seen, and, the commercial intercourse between the two countries extending, will be seen more clearly day by day. Mr. Cobden shows that the strength of the French navy is ordinarily less than that of our own navy by from one-half to one-third, and it is not likely that France will allow herself to lose that relative position. The late engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and the experiments at Shoeburyness, have proved that a new era in ship-building and sea-fighting is dawning, and that all we are doing now, or may do for some time, in our dockyards, may soon become as unserviceable as the old wooden walls are said to be. But, if we continue to build on the plan of our present improvements, France, in justice to herself, must do the same, and have, like ourselves, to begin again when the time comes. It is France that the panic mongers profess to distrust. What, then, could be more reasonable than that both countries should come to an agreement to cease to build till science has endeavoured exhaust itself? This is what the author of the pamphlet before us suggests, and surely its accomplishment should be far less difficult than the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between a free-trade and a protectionist power. The fight between the American gunboats has already taught us something: and as the United States Government has resolved to spend fifteen million dollars on iron-cased ships, in a little time we may learn a good deal more from the same quarter. It is but reasonable that we should content ourselves with waiting for this and making experiment, at home, instead of recklessly squandering money at a time when the existing distress in the country calls for the careful husbanding of every pound of the public money. The new naval armaments of America being solely for gunboats and coast batteries, we need not fear anything from them, and it rests with France and England whether the present ruinous game of beggar-my-neighbour shall continue. We cannot conclude better than with an extract from "The Three Panics:"—"The greatest evil connected with these rival armaments is, that they destroy the strongest motives for peace. When two great neighbouring nations find themselves permanently subjected to a war expenditure, without the compensation of the usual excitements which belong to danger to be apprehended is that, if an accident should occur to inflame their hostile passions—and we know how certain these accidents are at intervals to arise—their latent sense of suffering and injury may reconcile them *to a supreme*, as the only eventual escape from an otherwise perpetual war taxation in a time of peace."

MR. GLADSTONE IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Times, April 26.)

THE honour welcome which has been accorded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this centre of the manufacturing districts is no more than the right homage to fully deserves. The Manchester people recognise in him one of that noble band of workers who have emancipated our commerce from the feudal restrictions which pressed upon it, and struck off the fetters which crippled and hampered the efforts of our manufacturers. Mr. Gladstone claims to be a pupil of Sir Robert Peel; but, whilst in genius and in enlightenment he is in no wise inferior to his noble master, he has the same merits of modesty, earnestness, and conscientiousness. It will never be forgotten that Sir Robert Peel disclaimed all the praise that the country felt bound to award him, and laid his own exalted tribute at the feet of Mr. Cobden. It was the "simple and unadorned eloquence" of that hon. gentleman to which, as Sir Robert acknowledged, all our advances in the way of free trade were due. There was a nobility about this acknowledgment which really exalted the character of Sir Robert, high as it was; and in Mr. Gladstone we see the same disposition, which would never meanly receive an honour unless he were in some degree entitled to it. This uprightness of character of itself entitles the Chancellor of the Exchequer to our sincere regard; but when joined with it we have oratory of the highest order, financial genius unequalled in these times, an enlightened and comprehensive understanding, and national services of the most important nature, our regard deepens into admiration, if not veneration. Mr. Gladstone has fairly won the laurels which have been showered upon him in this district. We recognise in him the worthy colleague of those distinguished men who have doubled the wealth of England, increased her manufacturing power, given prosperity to her working people and strength and stability to her institutions. This merit was due to Mr. Gladstone even before he took office in 1859, and it is with increased satisfaction that he gives to us a promise of larger claims upon our affection and upon the gratitude of the country. It was, in fact, impossible for Mr. Gladstone to retain any lingering regard for political restrictions when he had seen the intense chief created by commercial monopolies. The advantages arising from the breaking down of old monopolies in the way of trade would naturally lead the right honourable gentleman to follow a similar policy in another political sense, and we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Gladstone has become a reformer in the broadest sense. The right hon. gentleman regrets that the public should be so apathetic on the question of the extension of the franchise, but he attributes it to the only source to which in all probability we are indebted for it. The nation has waxed fat with prosperity. It is too intent on reaping the fruit of free trade. It is for the present indifferent about anything else than securing the policy which has been so beneficial to it, and we must be content to wait till some casual circumstance arouses once more the political energies of the country. Mr. Gladstone prophesies that the time will come, and we may add, in a strain similarly prophetic, that the right honourable gentleman will then be one of the most prominent leaders on the popular side. Mr. Gladstone has already loosened many of the trammels which bound him to the petrified principles of Conservatism, and we hope to see him shake himself free from them altogether. He has before him a magnificent career if he freely uses his liberal instincts, and puts himself at the head of the parliamentary party which seeks for a leader who more truly represents the spirit of the day than does our present Premier.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION OF WOMEN.

(From the Manchester Times, April 26.)

ONE of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of the philanthropist or political economist in this or any other country, is the social condition of its women. In Great Britain the subject has lately forced itself into public notice from one or two facts which common experience and official documents make very plain to us. The Registrar General's return informs us of the redundancy of the female inhabitants of these islands, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining suitable employment for them within the country. The truth of these statements, if we had no other guarantee of their correctness. Naturally the number of males born in these dominions is always in excess of the females, the proportion being about 103 of the former to 100 of the latter. This state of things is, however, turned the other way when we take the adult population into account, and the females become largely predominant after a certain period of life. For instance, at the present time we have above half a million of grown women more than grown men in the British dominions. Some computations make this number very much larger, nearly indeed double what we have stated it to be: but allowing for exaggeration or mis-statement, we may set it down as a fact that half a million of British women must necessarily be deprived of "partners for life," and must, therefore, either rely upon their own friends for a livelihood, or procure one for themselves in the best way they can. The latter alternative would not be a desperate one, for our countrywomen are neither deficient in independence of spirit nor in that activity and disposition which would soon render them handy and useful in any kind of work, but then the avenues of employment are already filled. There are many occupations carried on by men which might be carried on by women, but this would still more increase the disparity of the sexes in this country. If women got work and men could not get it, of course the latter would emigrate, and our difficulties instead of being curtailed would be extended. The remedy therefore which has become so obvious of late, is to apply the system of emigration extensively and regularly to women. A few figures will shew that this proposition is a sound one. In the Australian colonies there are 145,000 more adult men than women, in the Canadian colonies there are 150,000 compelled bachelors, and in the United States 250,000 persons are of the same unhappy position. With the latter we have nothing to do, and probably when the war is ended they themselves will endeavour to rectify the anomaly; but with our colonies we have everything to do. British Columbia will soon be added to the number of those places which have a large surplus male population and consequently another field will be opened for the employment of women. It is perfectly plain, from these statements, that we must attribute the large overplus of women in the British Isles to the emigration of the males and to that alone. There is, as everybody knows, a greater drain of the male than of the female population in our ordinary occupations. The army and the navy, dangerous employments in mines, in factories, and at sea, supply sufficient causes for the superior mortality of men to women, but, over and above these, we have a continual outpouring of men in the direction of the diggings, the backwoods, the prairie, the forest, and the settlement. It seems natural that men who are going out in such an apparently desperate adventure as seeking a livelihood on a foreign shore should wish to go alone. The unknown hardships—greater because they are unknown—are quite sufficient to deter them from asking any woman to share their lot; but this process, continued through a lapse of years, has terminated in our present difficulty—of having too many women, whilst the colonies require far too few. After this explanation it would appear to be very easy to rectify the deficiency on one side and correct the redundancy on the other, but it is manifest that the real difficulty is the manner in which the transfer should be carried out. Money is wanted, supervision is needed, an extensive system of registration by which suitable and fit character for emigration are easily made known, together with an organisation on the other side of the world. These are all necessary, and it is consolatory to know that Miss Rye, of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, has set herself to work out the problem. She has raised money and obtained correspondents in all the British colonies, who will not only give information of the exact places where women are wanted, but will look after them when they arrive in the colony. Miss Rye intends to make the system of women emigration a self-supporting one, if possible. She lends money for the passage, in some well authenticated cases, to be paid back in two or more years, and if this method works well, it is clear that a comparatively small sum would be sufficient to carry it on. Those persons which Miss Rye has already sent out have been "snapped" up, so to speak, and at least six more ships are engaged to follow during the summer months. Miss Rye has received encouragement from many quarters, and, without pledging ourselves at all to the character or quality of this undertaking, we can safely say that it is one well worthy of public inquiry and consideration.

THE EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(From the Economist, April 12.)

WE are in a position to confirm the account given in the *Times* of Thursday as to the experiments at Shoeburyness. They prove that our present artillery are superior to the iron plates with which our new vessels are defended. The Warrior target was smashed at a blow, and if the Warrior had been there, she would have been smashed too.

Three important facts are evidently deducible from this addition to our experimental facts:—

First.—That we must be very cautious how we permit fancies (for they are no better) derived from single facts—perhaps half seen and perhaps imperfectly recorded—to influence our actions or to direct our expenditure. Only a few days ago, the Monitor was treated as *invulnerable*, and we were exhorted to turn all our fleet into imitation Monitors, cost what it might. Now we find that the Monitor could be pierced and disabled by a single shot from a single gun in our own artillery park.

Secondly.—We see reason to consider that, presumably, forts on shore are better than batteries afloat. There seems much doubt as to whether the new gun could be worked effectively on board ship; but it is quite certain that *any* gun can be worked on shore. The earth will bear anything. The special geographical peculiarities of individual places apart, it is better to have our guns on shore *if*, as now appears, the power of gunnery is the conclusive power, and the most effective ordnance when it can be thoroughly and easily brought to bear. The victory in the late battles, on land, of military guns on shore perhaps cannot be effectively brought to bear, and there floating batteries are admissible; but in ordinary circumstances, *on our present knowledge*, forts are preferable, for there is no limit to the power of the ordnance which they can contain, and they at least are invulnerable.

Thirdly.—We should not rush wildly into new expenditure. Every pound spent on invention No 1 is a premium on invention No. 2, and so on without end. If you rashly and wildly adopt the *last* discovery, the very efforts you make in so doing occasion another discovery. Something must of course be done. We must keep within sight of science: we must not be far behind nations with whom we may be at war; but while the destructive art is, as now, upsettled in its theories and restless in its changes, the less we lay out in reliance on any particular invention or discovery, so much the better.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Owner Hormusjee Manockjee Pouchkhanawalla.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, the following five Houses, at Small Colaba, standing on the ground of Janardan Ballajee Shanoorti at 4 o'clock P. M. on each day on the Premises, respectively:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY THE 2sD JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 1.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 88, bounded on the East by the house of a Portuguese, West by the house of Nathoo Mangalla, North by public road, on the South by the road of the same.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 2.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 280, bounded on the East by public passage, West by the public road, North by a house of Mr. DeCruz, and the passage of the said premises, and on the South by a house of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, and the passage of the said premises jointly used.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 3.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 206, bounded on the East by a house of Hormusjee Manockjee and passage, West by a house of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Marcus Joseph and passage jointly used, North by public street, and south by a piece of vacant ground of Mrs. Anna Maria Pereira.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 4.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House or Bungalow, with Out-Houses No. 205, bounded on the East by the public road, West by a private pathway facing the house of Mrs. Pereira, a Portuguese widow, North by the house of Mr. Marcus Joseph, and on the South by vacant ground adjoining to the house of Hormusjee Manockjee.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 5.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 204, bounded on the East by a house of Mr. Jones, West by a house of Mr. Leebschwager North by the Bazar road, and on the South by a house of the said Mr. Leebschwager.

ALSO ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 6.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 197, standing on the Fazundery ground of Hormusjee Manockjee, assessed under No. 197, bounded on the East by a vacant ground of Eduljee Nowrojee, West by a Bungalow of Mrs. Pereira, North by a Bungalow of Tucker Jairam Lawtha, and on the South by a public road.

ALSO ON MONDAY, THE 16TH JUNE 1862.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Small Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 415, containing by admeasurement square yards, the annual produce of the ground rent in Rupees 182-3 annas per year.

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The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

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Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of sums till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 2nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold at their Rooms, their usual sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c.,—comprising

2800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1900 " " Longcloth.
1500 " " Madapollams.
50 Bales Twist.
12 T. Red Yarn.
25 Pieces Superior Welsh Flannel.

And an Invoice of handsome Drawing Room Time Pieces.

A few handsomely bound large Family Bibles, in beautiful type.

50 Superior Portmanteaus.
3 Sets Best Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.
1 " " Brass Mounted Buggy Harness.
1 " " Plated Mounted Double Harness.
2 Best Electro-plated 3 light Hanging Lamps.
8 Cases English Foolscap, 10 to 14 lb.
3 Bales Orange Twist.
1 Case white Jaoconets.
1 Case figured Quilting.
64 Casks Salt Beef.

On account of the Underwriters; landed ex Mary Shepherd.

MC & Co.—3 Cases Barley, each, 1 oz. Tins.
6 " Berkley Cheese, each ½ dozen.
1 " Preserved Mushroom, 6 oz. Tins.
1 " Stewed " 6 " "
1 " Oysters " 12 " "
1 " Oxford Sausages " 6 " "
1 " Vermascelly 12 Tins "
1 " Tart Fruit 3 dozen
1 " Vinegar 3 "
3 " Sardines, each 100 ½ Tins "
2 " Do. 200 ¼ "
1 " Pindon Haddock, 6 dozen Tins.
1 " Lobster 6 " "
1 " Morocco Leather 12 dozen
25 Doz. Liqueurs in quarts.
50 " " in pints.
20 " Quart Sherry by Geislers.
1 Case Pickled Herrings 12 Jars.

Also on account of the underwriters.

29 Cases Oilmanstores by Robert Thin consisting of Pickles, Tart Fruits, Jams, Table Salt, &c. &c.

And on account of Abdool Husson Golam Husson and Sumsoodeen Cassumjee, the first purchasers—

A quantity of Bath Bricks.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "LADY FRANKLIN."

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Owners, the Barque *Lady Franklin*, of 511 Tons Burthen, or thereabouts, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. as she and they now lie in Bombay Harbour.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 3rd inst., 1862 at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and without reserve, the undermentioned Lots, viz:—

Lot 1. Shall be the Freehold assessment under No. 460
Lot 2. ditto ditto ditto " 30
Lot 3. ditto ditto ditto " 132

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JOE MANTON.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.
Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts..... Rs. 14 per dozen
in pints..... " 7-8 "

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

MASTIFF.

A beautiful Mastiff Dog, one of Marshall Ney's Breed, Color brindle, height 32 inches, age 3 years, quiet and tractable and a capital watch dog. Can be seen at Mr. W. Wells' Veterinary Establishment, Bellasis Road.

THEODOLITE.

A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Everest's pattern.

A GRAVATT'S LEVEL.

A ten inch Gravatt's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Lieut Belfast with Stand, a Soparth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June next.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and will for time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT No. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, formiug part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale; subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 12, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

N. B. The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mazeekjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

Market Harborough. Inside the Bar..... 3 12
The last of the Incas. By G. Aimard..... 1 8
Life and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, B.D. By the Rev. J. Sargent, M.A..... 3 12
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vol. I..... 3 8
Psychological Enquiries. Part II. By Sir B. C. Brodie..... 5 12
Essays on Scientific and other Subjects. By Sir H. Holland..... 3 12
The Old English Gentleman..... 10 8
Hugh Miller's Essays—historical and biographical, political and social, literary and scientific. Vol. I..... 3 3
The Martins of Cro-Martin. 2 vols. By Lever. 5 12
Ellice; a tale. By L. N. Conyn..... 6 0
The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 2..... 7 4
The Book-hunter, &c. By J. H. Burton..... 4 8
Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand. 5 12
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